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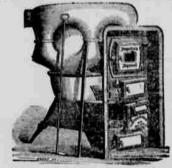
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or Catalogue containing courses of study, and for other contain, apply to H. T. FULLER, Principal,

Watchman & Honrnal.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881.

Occupying the central position of North Africa is a small country bearing the above name. For upwards of three centuries Tunis has been subject to the Turkish sultan and governed by an officer styled the Bey. Ad-joining it on the west is the French Prounce of Algeria. For several years past pri vate companies of Frenchmen under grants obtained from the bey of Tunis have been gaining a foothold on Tunisian territory. Railroads have been built and certain ex clusive commercial privileges granted to these French citizens. A spur of the Atlas mountains separates Algeria from Tunis. is inhabited by a tribe of berdsmen and farmers called the Kroumirs. Between this minating in deadly border forays have occurred. Under pretext of chastising the Kroumirs, French soldiers crossed the frontier and invaded Tunisian territory. The bey is said to have expressed not only a readiness to punish this tribe himself, but to have sent an army against it which into have sent an army against it which in-flicted summary chastisement for its depre-dations upon the Algerians—depredations into which it is alleged they were artfully decoyed by quarrels purposely fomented by the French. But France, under pretext of protecting French interests in Tunis, proceeded early in the present year to take pos ountry with a large military force. Notwithstanding the protests of the bey of Tunis and his appeals to European powers

terms of which Tunis becomes to all intents and purposes a French colony. The ad-vance of the French and the surrender of the bey was the signal for revolt among the Arab tribes and communities, and the Euro-pean settlers in inland localities have either fled to the protection of the guns of the European powers or have been massacred. The disaffection extends to the tribes of Algeria and also to the neighboring province of Tripoli-lying between Tunis and Egypt. The distance from Tunis to Italy

continued their advance during the early spring months toward the capital of Tunis bey to sign a treaty with France, under the

seems but a step. The latter power is im-mensely disgruntled by the action of France, who has evidently entered Tunis to stay.

The Christian Register says: "Had Guieau shot the president of the Boston Life surance Company who refused to employ im as agent, or the chairman of a lecture oureau who declined his services as a lecurer, would not a cry that the systems of ods of engaging agents and lecturers were hereby shown to be very bad and needing orough reform have been regarded as fool ish and childish in the extreme? Were the ideal civil-service rules in operation, and had Guiteau undergone a competitive examination for the office he desired, and failing, then shot the chief of the examining board, or, as now, the president himself, would that have pointed a moral against such examination and a reformed civil service? If not then, why now? gument against any system? It does not appear from the published account that he had rendered any services that would en-He seems to have had an insane desire for up in insoluble combinations. and moral monstrosities who sometimes only Infinite wisdom knows. The civil service and modes of appointment may be as proves nothing, and the attempt to hold thoughtless or dishonest, and a clear case of trying to make capital out of the sad event that has shocked the nation is a grave of fence against any high code of morals, and is calculated to destroy the respect of think-ing men for the intellectual clearness and of our cultured men during the last few affairs (some of our Unitarian clergy are

Prohibition in Maine.

and figures in response to some random shots | plies of plant food can neutralize. at the Pine Tree state as to the working of the Maine liquor law. He does not claim that the millennium has dawned on the hibition has closed the open dram-shops in under ground, Maine has a third less grogthe states of the Union. That average is

Agricultural Department.

T. H. HOSKINS, Agricultural Editor.

The him of her hide was dusky brown. Her body was less and her neck was slim, One hern was tirrned up and the other turne She was keen of vision and long of finish; With a Homan rose and a store stone jud. And rille like the hoops on a bome-made path

Many a mark did her body bear; She had been a target for all things known; On many a sear the dusky hair Would grow no more where it once had grown;

Many and many a well-aimed stone, Many a brickbas of goodly size. And many a cought surfly thrown. Hast brought the bears to her loving syes or had boundess off from her Sony back. With a cose like the sound of a rifle crack

Many a day had she passed in the pound.
For helping herself to ber neighbor's ceirn;
Many a cowardly our and hound.
Had been transitsed on her crimpted horn;
Many a tempted and old the pail.
Had the farmer boys ited to her time-worn tail.

Old Deacon Gray was a pions man,
Though sometimes tempted to be profuse
When many a swary mile he ran
To drive her out of his growing grain.
Niary were the prants abe used to play
To get her fill and to get away.

She knew when the deacon want to town:
She wisely watched him whom he went is
He never passed her without a frown
And an well gloan in each energy sys;
He would canch his winji ha sarily way.
And drive along in his "one-horse shay."

Then at his homesteed she loved to call, Lifting his bars with crumpled horn;

His human passions were quick to rise,
And striding forth with a savage cry,
With tury blacing from both his eyes.
As highinings flash in a nummer sky.
Reider and reider his face would grow
And after the creature he would go.

Over the garden, round and round, breaking his pear and apple-trees, Tramping his meions into the ground, Overturning his hives of bees; Leaving him sugry and badly stung, Wishing the old cow's neck was wring

The mooses give on the garden wall; The years went by with their work and play. The keys of the village grew strong and tail, And the gray-haired farmers passed away One by one as the red leaves fail). But the highway cow outlived them all.

In the analysis of fertilizers the ingredi

ents of principal commercial value are nitro gen, phosphate of lime and potash. The difference in form, combination and mechanical condition in which these substances are found greatly affects their value. The nizes these distinctions only in regard to phosphate of lime, and the values founded upon these analyses are altogether false and costly, we are not informed as to the amount of soluble or insoluble, but it is usually stated as organic substance " yielding ammonia, these changes take place in the soil. As to the other constituents contained in fertilthey were valueless, although they usually mprise nine-tenths of the whole weight, and are of value. When giving an analysis the whole should be given, with the form and condition in which they exist. Then it will be known what the fertilizer is composed of, and an estimate of its agricultural as well as its commercial value can be found otherwise, by the present methods, which do not recognize these distinctions, the conclusions drawn from them are uncertain, unre liable and of questionable value. A fertilizer can be made containing every element of plant food in abundance, and yet be pracnutritious for crops, because they are locked cial fertilizers the nitrogen is estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a pound. that it cannot be obtained in a form suitable for commercial purposes for less than that; but it can be obtained in the form of fish scrap, dried blood and meat scraps, at about ten cents a pound. The agricultural value is quite another thing, and it should not be estimated at a higher rate than it Peat contains two and a half per cent of nitrogen, and there are but few farms which have not an abundance of it on them or in ing men for the intellectual clearness and gen is locked up in insoluble combinations, but by composting the peat with any alkali not permanently help any good cause. It is (soda ash and wood ashes at the present a striking manifestation of the strange in-tellectual and moral obtuseness and confu-to neutralize its acid properties, will render to neutralize its acid properties, will render it soluble, and fit it for food for plants at a cost of about two cents a pound for nitroyears, notably in their comments upon public gen, as is well explained in "Dana's Muck Manual." It is a well recognized fact, that next to temperature, the water supply is the moralizing in its general influence as office | most influential factor in the product of a

crop. Poor soils give good crops of plentiful and well-distributed rains, or when skillfully irrigated; but insufficient Ex-Governor Dingley gives some facts moisture in the soil is an evil that no sup-Peat properly composted with an alkali is a great absorber of moisture. It tends to keep the soil moist even in times of drouth, state, or that criminals are not found there, but he does claim that prohibition has acid gas, a powerful solvent of the soil, thus closed every brewery and distillery in Maine, liberating and rendering soluble other eleand such is known to be the fact. In the ments of plant food to nourish the growing second place, the same authority says, pro-hibition has closed the open dram-shops in Academy of Agriculture at Thorend (Ger-Maine. This is a great gain, since it re- many), in his chemical field lectures says: with in commerce should undergo examina shops of this character than the average of tion, he will act wisely in proposing to the one dram-shop to every 236 inhabitants. In following questions: First, what quantity 1838 Maine had one dram-shop to every 225 does it contain in one hundred parts of nit-inhabitants. The average in Maine to-day, rogen? Second, what quantity does it conat the outside, is one secret dram-shop to tain in one hundred parts of organic mat 700 inhabitants. There are only 750 liter? Third, what quantity does it contain tenses issued in the state, and of these 200 in one hundred parts of salts of potash? are druggists. More than half the towns of Fourth, what quantity does it contain in one the state have not a secret groggery. In hundred parts of salts of soda? Fifth Lewiston and Auburn, where the law is en-forced, there is only one secret groggery to dred parts of phosphate of time? Sixth, 1,000 inhabitants. In license cities the what quantity does it contain in one hun-average is one grog-shop to 200 inhabitants. dred parts of gypsum? Seventh, what what quantity does it contain in one hun

arguments of the railroad managers that the management of a railroad is a business, in them to supply the demand which springs cided by the law of supply and demand, so much lower rates of freight may be obregulated by natural competition; and that for the state to interfere with this natural Now method of regulating charges is as indefen sible as state interference with any other kind of business would be. In other words, it is urged that the state has no more right to

say at what price a bushel of wheat shall be carried than to say at what price it shall be sold. This is certainly a plausible state ele referred to labors to show that it is fallacious and untenable.

After showing that, merely as a corpora-

ion, a railway company differs in no respect from any other corporation, Mr. Mason says that in order to determine the powers and mmunities of a railway we must ascertain the specific rights conferred on it by legisla tive charter. These rights are rights of public property as distinguished from rights of private property, and are two in number: main, or the power to take private property for public use without conprivate property for public use without con-sent of the owner, and the right to take toll. Franklin's proverb, "It is the eyes of other cle is mainly concerned. The allegation that a railway is purely a business, and its charges to be regulated by business principles, rests on the assumption that the railway is private property, and the charge made and paid is a consideration for the use of such private property by other per-Mason urges, is that the railroad is a highway, and as such public property, and that the charge demanded and paid is strictly Whether they are really worth a cout depends and emphatically a toll. If this latter view is sound law, it follows as a matter of course that the state may and should fix the capacity of common carrier, Mr. Mason holds that the railroad's charges are subject to the state. The carrier, according to law, may name his own price at his peril; if it unreasonable, he is liable for damages. Whether it is unreasonable or not is a question for judicial decision, but it is competent for the legislature to pass a schedule of rates which will be obligatory on the courts

as a rule of evidence.

But it is further urged by the railroads that their charters are of the nature of a contract, and cannot be impaired by subse-

no way different from any other business; up is taken away from the farmers of the state and transferred to other states where

of Vermont railroads are to be held responsible for this trouble. They have to get to New York over other roads. But we call their attention to the matter, hoping that in Vermont may be placed upon an equal footing with the St. Lawrence river county farmers in New York in this matter of growing seeds on a large scale. There are many kinds which grow best on the northern border, and Vermont ought at least to retain the possibility of supplying the stock

Brought in by a Smile.

A London minister said to a brother clergyman one Monday morning: "Seven persons were received into my church yesterday, and they were all brought in by a smile." "Brought in by a smile!" echoed the astonished listener, "what do you mean?" "I will explain. Several months ago, as I passed a certain house on my way to church, I saw, hold in the arms of its nurse, a beautiful infant. As it fixed its large eyes on me I smiled, and the sweet child returned the smile. The next Sunday the babe was again before the window, and again I gave it a smile; and this time, as before, it gave back an answering smile. The third Sunday I looked up to the window as I passed, and now the babe smiled down on me, and this time I threw to the pretty prattier a kiss. Instantly one little hand was extended, and a kiss thrown back to me. And so it came to pass that I The Eyes of Other People. The wife of a New England emigrant to Cansas writing home says : "If people would could save money faster there than it can be made here." There is a powerful lesson in this remark of a homesick woman. Dr. Franklin's proverb, "It is the eyes of other psople that ruin us," contains a mine of that sort of wisdom which goes by the name of "common sense." We would that it were more common than it is. A young couple with a few thousands begin by buying a farm costing many thousands. When fairly started they are in debt on land, on stock and implements, on family supplies, and often for hired labor. They have in possession say \$10,000 worth of property, but their interest in it may not exceed \$3,000. Whether they are really worth a cent depends upon the question whether the property in their hands will sell for what they agreed to pay for it, and can be kept at that value. A shrinkage of thirty-three per cent cleans them out. Any way, they have a twenty years job ahead to pay their debts. How do years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his morning. You must years job ahead to pay their debts. How do round his church, and he pitched and was extended, and a kiss throw to the and was extended, and a kiss throw to the and the baby on the Auth of the baby on my way to church; and st the weeks went by I noticed that the nurse and the baby were not alone. Other members of the family presend to the window to see the gentleman who had alway a smile for the household the window to see the gentleman who had always a mile for the household the ould save money faster there than it can be have found his church, and he preached a beautiful sermon this morning. You must go and hear him next Sunday.' To persuade the parents was not difficult, and guided by their children, they found their way to church. They, too, were pleased, and other members of the household were induced to come to the house of God. God hlessed to them my ministry, and seven members of this household have been led to give their hearts to Jesus and to unite with the people of God; and I repeat what I before said to you—that they were all brought in by a smile." No one is too poor, too full of labor and care to give a smile and a kind word; and the loving Saviour makes use of years job ahead to pay their debts. How do they meet, at least how do they generally neet, that grave responsibility?

They have a good farm and probably good

buildings in their possession. To outside appearance they are well off, though in truth they are in a "tight place." Yet the temptation is to live in accordance with their surroundings. The eyes of other people are upon them, and to young, proud, ambitious begin-ners in life there is a terror in those eyes

ELIER, VT., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881.

**Collection of white the collection of the

Joy becomes Mrs. Gladly she will find an abundance of opportunity to keep the royal family of Joys on pleasant terms, and she will need to be a diplomat to get and secure perfect peace with the imperial family of the Gladlys. In the third place, a woman should be trained in finance. It is said that marriage makes two into one, but it often requires some years to find out which is the one, and if perchance the woman is to bear that title, she should understand finance well enough to make her purchases. There might be a new degree established with much propriety. It should be called M. E. D. F., Mistress of Education, Diplomacy and Finance. The reason should be exercised as well as the memory cultivated. Lastly, the conscience must be trained, and taught that law is the chain that binds Creator and creature together."

About Consumption. After taking into account all the influence of heredity, which is made much of in treat ing the causes of phthisic, insufficient nourishment is responsible alike, in most instances, for the deposit of tubercle and the inflammation to which it naturally gives rise. There are many men who, by a change of living, render the tubercles already deposited in the lungs harmless. Vitality becomes so high in its power that it dominates these evil influences; and they live out a fairly long life with enemies in their lungs that are rendered powerless by the strength of the fluid that fights them. We have seen consumption cured again and again by the or the huid that fights them. We have seen consumption cured again and again by the simple process of building up the forces of vitality through passive exercise in the open air and the supply of an abundance of nutritious food; and we have no doubt that it can be prevented in come. air and the supply of an abundance of nutritious food; and we have no doubt that it can be prevented in some iostances by the same means. No human body can long endure the draught made upon it by a cold climate and constant labor, unless it is well fed, well-clothed and well-housed. Somewhere deterioration will show itself and in New England—nay, all over the kingdom of Great Britain it is the same, where the pople are worse fed than here—the poverty of blood shows itself in the deposit of tuberculous matter in the lungs. There should be by this time some improvement in New England, in consequence of the increased intelligence of the people; but so long as so many of them are running westward, and their places are taken by foreigners, it is not likely that the statistics will show much improvement for a great many years to come. If our physicians could only be paid for preventing disease, and could be permitted to prescribe for each family its way of living, there would be but little difficulty in routing from its stronghold that most fatal and permisted tenemy of human life, which we call consumption.—Scribner's Magazine.

arrange is one grog-chop to 200 inhabitants.

Then, as to crime, Mains has 190 convicted in the control of the

indeed, but it is the little courtesies that make up the sum of a happy home. It is only the little courtesies that can so beautifully round off the square corners in the homes of laboring men and women. The "I thank you," for a favor received, will fill with happiness the heart of the giver. True wealth is not estimated by dollars and cents, but by the gratitude and affection of the heart. If a home be happy, it is of heaven the truest symbol. If a home be happy, whether the owner possesses a patch of ground or a thousand acres, they who live there are indeed wealthy beyond mathematical calculation. Then how much more lovingly are the sable folds of night gathered around the happy home. How much more confidentially do its members repose their weary body in the care of divine goodness, smoothing their over-taxed minds to the living realities of beautiful dreamland.—Selected.

A woman's Wit.

A woman's advice is generally worth having; so, if you are in any trouble, tell your mother or your wife or your sister all about it. Be assured that light will flash upon your darkness. Women are too commonly judged verdant in all but purely womanish affairs. No philosophical students of the sex thus judge them. Their intuitions or insight are the most subtle, and if they cannot see a cat in the meal there is no cat there. I advise a man to keep none of his affairs from his wife. Many a home has been saved and many a fortune retrieved by a man's confidence in his wife. Woman is far more a seer and a prophet thau man, if she be given a fair chance. As a general rule the wives confide the minutest of their plans and thoughts to their husbands. Why not reciprocate, if but for the pleasure of meeting confidence with confidence? The men who succeed best in life are those who make confidants of their wives.

A SORT OF SERVICE.—As to serving the

make confidants of their wives.

A SORT OF SERVICE.—As to serving the Lord with cold hearts and drowsy souls, there has been too much of it, and it causes religion to wither. Men ride stags when they hunt for gain, and snails when they are on the road to heaven. Freachers go on seesawing, droning and posing, and the people fall to yawning and folding their arms, and then say that God is withholding his blessing. Every sluggard, when he finds himself enlisted in the ranged regiment, blames his luck, and some churches have learned the same wicked trick. I believe that when Paul plants and Apollos waters God gives the increase, and I have no patience with those who throw the blame on God when it belongs to themselves.—Spurgeon.

The Plan of their House.—A lady once